

## Class I, HEXAPODA.

## Order XI, ORTHOPTERA.

## A NEW CYRTOXIPHA FROM THE UNITED STATES

By A. N. CAUDELL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The genus *Cyrtoxipha* is represented in the United States by two small species hitherto reported only from the southern states. These are *gundlachi* and *delicatula*. The latter species I have taken in the District of Columbia and Mr. Banks has taken it at Falls Church, Va. *Gundlachi* is in the National Museum from Florida and from Cuba.

A third United States species has just been discovered. It may be known as *C. columbiana* and can be distinguished by the following table :

## TABLE OF UNITED STATES SPECIES OF CYRTOXIPHA.

- A. Color yellowish green ; wings decidedly less than twice as long as the elytra.  
 B. Smaller and more slender ; ovipositor of the female apically armed with acute serrations ; dorsal area of the female elytra with inconspicuous cross veins.  
*gundlachi* Sauss.  
 BB. Larger and stouter ; ovipositor of the female armed apically with blunt tubercles ; dorsal area of the female elytra with more conspicuous cross-veins. .... *columbiana* n. sp.  
 AA. Color reddish brown ; wings twice or more than twice as long as the elytra.  
*delicatula* Scudd.

***Cyrtoxipha columbiana*, new species.**

Color uniformly yellowish green except the ovipositor of the female and the eyes of both sexes, which are black. The anterior tibia is moderately swollen at the tympanum, which is distinct on both faces. Antennæ long and slender, unbanded, darker apically. Pronotum almost twice as broad as long, broader posteriorly, and above slightly flattened, the posterior margin a little rounded. Elytra ample, surpassing slightly the tip of the abdomen, the cross-veins of the dorsal area of the female more conspicuous than in our other species of the genus. Wings caudate, about one half as long again as the elytra. Ovipositor curved upwards and apically armed above with several minute tubercles, below nearly smooth ; at the extreme base the ovipositor is reddish yellow but beyond that it is piceous.

Measurements, ♂ and ♀ : Length, of body to apex of the elytra, 8.5 mm. ; pronotum, 1.5 mm. ; elytra, 6 mm. ; wings, beyond the tip of the elytra, 3 mm. ; posterior femora, 5.5 mm. ; ovipositor, 3.5 mm.

Described from one female, taken in Washington, D. C., on Sep-

tember 21, 1907 by Mrs. Nellie Caudell, and one male, taken at Falls Church, Va., on September 14, 1907, by Mr. Banks.

*Type*. — ♂ and ♀, U. S. National Museum, No. 10919.

As indicated by the above key this species is most nearly allied to *C. gundlachi* but its larger size will readily serve to separate it from both that species and *C. delicatula*.

---

## GENERAL.

### THE SPECIALIST.

BY A. N. CAUDELL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Broadly speaking the general zoölogist is as old as history, but the specialist as now known is a product of the last century. In the days of Ray and Linnæus, when the known species of even large groups were numbered in scores only, the specialist was unknown and unneeded. The naturalist of a little more than a century ago could cover the entire field of zoölogy, considering the forms down to the species. For any one at the present time to attempt covering the same field would be preposterous. The general zoölogist of to-day must deal with his subject as classes and groups, descending to genera and species only occasionally for purposes of illustration. If he deals with species he either proves superficial or chooses a restricted field to labor. In other words he becomes a specialist, for the field of zoölogy is now too large for any one person, no matter how brilliant, to master in its entirety.

It is the innumerable contributions to knowledge made by the specialist that have brought the ingenious but crude systems of Linnæus and Cuvier to the present state of comparative perfection. The advancement of zoölogy as a whole depends upon the knowledge of the species, and it is the specialist, confining his efforts to restricted fields, that is responsible for the proper researches being made. The smaller the field, other things being equal, the more thoroughly can it be covered. We cannot know all things, so let us know something, but know it well.